Septemer 2004

Fort Myer Military Community

Installation Action Plan

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Installation Action Plan

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Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Installation Action Plan (IAP) is to outline the total multi-year restoration program for an installation. The plan will define all Installation Restoration Program (IRP) requirements and propose a comprehensive approach and associated costs to conduct future investigations and remedial actions at each Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) at the installation and other areas of concern.

In an effort to coordinate planning information between the IRP manager, major army commands (MACOMs), IMA, installations, executing agencies, regulatory agencies, and the public, an IAP has been completed for Fort Myer Military Community. The IAP is used to track requirements, schedules and tentative budgets for all major Army installation restoration programs.

All site specific funding and schedule information has been prepared according to projected overall Army funding levels and is, therefore, subject to change during the document's annual review. Under current project funding, all remedies will be in place at Fort Myer Military Community by the end of 2006.

The following agencies contributed to the formulation and completion of this Installation Action Plan:

Fort Myer Environmental Division DPWL

Engineering and Environment, Inc.

U. S. Army Environmental Center

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AEC	(United States) Army Environmental Center (formally called USATHMA)
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Data Base-Restoration (formerly DSERTS)
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (1980)
CHPPM	(United States) Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (formally called USAEHA)
COC	Contaminants of Concern
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CTC	Cost to Complete
cy	cubic yards
DA	Department of Army
DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program (now called ER,A)
DD	Decision Document
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
ER,A	Environmental Restoration, Army (formally called DERA)
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FFSRA	Federal Facility Site Remediation Agreement
FMMC	Fort Myer Military Community
FS	Feasibility Study
ft	foot
ft^2	square feet
FY	Fiscal Year
gal	gallon
gpd	gallons per day
GW	Groundwater
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IROD	Interim Record of Decision
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
K	$1,000
kg	kilograms
LTM	Long Term Monitoring
LUC	Land Use Control
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg	miligrams
MW	Monitoring Well
NE	Not Evaluated
NFA	No Further Action
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPL	National Priorities List
OB/OD	Open Burning / Open Detonation
OU	Operable Unit
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PAH	Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PA	Preliminary Assessment

Acronyms & Abbreviations

POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants
POM	Program Objective Memorandum (budget)
PP	Proposed Plan
PY	prior year
PX	post exchange
RA	Remedial Action
RA(O)	Remedial Action - Operation
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
REM	Removal
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
ug/l	microgram per liter
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAEHA	United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (now called CHPPM)
USATHMA	United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency (now called AEC)
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
yr	year

Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fort Myer Military Community Installation (FMMC) Action Plan provides a status report on Environmental Restoration, Army (ER,A) active sites. Four sites: the Former Dry Ceaning Plant at Bldg 443, the Old PX Station Site at Bldg 448, the Old Temp Boiler Area at Fort McNair, and the PX Station and UST remediation site at Fort McNair are currently open. Three of the sites are Active Army Environmental Database-Restoration sites and one is undergoing long term monitoring.

Proposed plans to close each active site are included. Proposed plans include long term monitoring, site closure reports, a decision document, and risk assessment, if necessary. The Installation Restoration Program is scheduled to be completed by 2006.

Based on the nature of the FMMC remediation projects establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was considered. During FY97, FMMC reviewed the requirements and potential for the establishment of a RAB. Based on past and current public interest, it has been determined that there is no reason to establish a RAB at this time.

Summary

STATUS: Non-NPL. Confirmed localized soil and groundwater contamination.

NUMBER OF AEDB-R SITES:

Ft. McNair	**Ft. Myer**
9 Sites	7 Sites
1 Active AEDB-R Site	1 Active AEDB-R Site
1 LTM	6 Response Complete
7 Response Complete	

DIFFERENT AEDB-R SITE TYPES:

4 Spill Site Area	1 Chemical Disposal
1 Disposal Pit/Dry Well	2 UST 1 AST
1 Contaminated Fill	1 Contaminated Groundwater
2 Landfill	2 Other

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN: Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants (POL), Solvents, Refuse, Heavy Metal, POL Sludge

MEDIA OF CONCERN: Groundwater, Soil

COMPLETED REM/IRA/RA:

IRA/RA - FMY-01 - Vapor extraction and pump & treat systems, FY91, FY92, FY94, FY95. ERA - PCE contaminated soil removal, groundwater investigation/ sampling, risk assessment, FY95, FY96, FY97, FY 98, FY99, FY00,
RA – FMY-04 – Contaminated soil removal – FY00
IRA - FTMCN-08 – Site characterization/investigation, groundwater sampling, FY96, FY97, FY98, FY99, FY00.
RA/LTMO-FTMCN-09–FY96, FY97, FY98, FY99, FY00.

CURRENT IRP PHASES: RI/FS at 2 sites

PROJECTED IRP PHASES:
RI/FS at 2 sites
RD/RA at 1 site LTM at 3 sites

IDENTIFIED POSSIBLE REM/IRA/RA: RA at 1 site

DURATION:

Year of IRP Inception:	1989
Year of RA Completion:	2006
Year of IRP Completion:	2015+

Installation Information

LOCALE:	Fort Myer is located in the Arlington, Virginia, adjacent to the Arlington National Cemetery. The City of Arlington bounds the installation on the West Side. Access is provided by U.S. Route 50 (Arlington Boulevard) from the west and Virginia Route 27 (Washington Boulevard) from the south. Fort McNair is located in the southwest portion of the District of Columbia.
IRP EXECUTING AGENCIES:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
REGULATORY PARTICIPATION:	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) District of Columbia Environmental Health Administration (DCEHA) EPA Region III
REGULATORY STATUS:	Non-NPL
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD STATUS:	An attempt to establish the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was made in 1997. Participation received from the surrounding community did not meet the criteria for establishing RAB. Therefore, a RAB was not established. However, projects are coordinated with various regulatory agencies, and information is disseminated to the public through proper channels.
MAJOR CHANGES TO IRP FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR:	VDEQ now considers all groundwater as a potential drinking water source. Their goal is to return all contaminated groundwater to drinking water status.

Installation Description

Fort Myer is located on land that was originally owned by the son of Martha Custis Washington, John Parke Custis. Robert E. Lee acquired the land through marriage, but left in 1861 when the Civil War began. The U.S. Government expropriated the land because he was not able to pay the property taxes in person as required. Fort Whipple was established on the land in 1863 as one of the many installations whose original mission was to form a protective barrier around the city of Washington. The Fort was named in honor of Major General Amiel Whipple who died of war wounds. On February 4, 1881, the Post was renamed as Fort Myer, in honor of Brigadier General Albert A. Myer, the first chief signal officer of the Army, who had been in command of the Signal Corps School at Fort Myer from 1869 until his death in 1880. Fort Myer is best known for its long history as a cavalry post. By 1902, most of the present-day historic district of Fort Myer had been built. Spacious senior officer quarters were constructed along Jackson, Grant, and Lee Avenues. It was from Fort Myer that the first round-the-world radio messages were sent. The Post is also widely known as the "Home of the Generals" because of the many high-ranking members of the Department of Defense who reside on the Post. Between the two World Wars, Fort Myer continued its mission as a Calvary Post. At the beginning of the U.S. involvement in World War II, the Calvary was discontinued and the Post served as a processing station and housing for defense troops, which were stationed there to protect the nation's capital. The U.S. Army School of music moved to Fort Myer in 1942. In 1948 the 3rd Infantry Regiment, better known as The Old Guard, was reactivated and assigned to Fort Myer and Fort McNair.

Fort Myer is a 256-acre U.S. Army installation located in the eastern portion of Arlington County, Virginia. The installation is bounded on the East Side by Arlington National Cemetery and on the West Side by the City of Arlington. Access is provided by U.S. Route 50 (Arlington Boulevard) from the west and Virginia Route 27 (Washington Boulevard) from the south. The installation houses several organizations which provide base operations support for the U.S. Army and DOD organizations throughout the National Capital Region and who conduct official ceremonies and public events on behalf of the U.S. Government civilian and military leadership. Tenants include the Third U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) and the U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own).

Fort McNair is a permanent, 98 acre, U.S. Army installation located in southwest District of Columbia bordered on the west by the Washington Channel and on the south by the Anacostia River. Tenants of the installation include HQ, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, the National Defense University consisting of the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the Inter-American Defense College.

Fort McNair was established in 1791. It is the second oldest in continuous active service Army installation in the nation. It has been designated a National Historic Landmark. General George Washington appropriated the land in 1791 as part of Major Pierre L'Enfant's plan for the National Capital Region. Very little construction occurred until 1803 when an arsenal was built. The Arsenal was not an effective defense against the British and it was captured in 1814. The Post rebuilt the arsenal named "Washington Arsenal" in 1817. It served as a distribution, testing, and repair center for locally manufactured weapons. The Arsenal was closed in 1881 and the post was renamed Washington Barracks. From 1898 to 1909, a general hospital, the precursor of Walter Reed Army Hospital, was located at Fort McNair. Major Walter Reed was assigned to this post and it was here that he conducted his research on the cause of yellow fever before his death in 1902. Engineer activity on the post was considerable during the First World War; however, after the war the Engineering School was moved to where Fort Belvoir is today. During WW II the Army War College was used as the headquarters, Army Ground Forces, commanded by Brigadier General Lesley J. McNair. The post was later named after McNair who was killed in action in Normandy on July 17, 1944. Due to its historical significance as the second oldest continuously-used post, the prestige of the National Defense University, and the architectural importance of its design and structures, Fort McNair has been designated a National Historic District. The National War College has been designated a National Historic Landmark on the National Register of Historic Places.

Contamination Assessment

Fort Myer

The Old Dry Cleaning Plant Site (FMY-01) includes two sites; the Old PX Station Site (FMY-04), and the Building 448 site (FMY-09). Contamination plumes from the Old PX Station site and the Old Dry Cleaning Plant site overlap. The sites were combined into the Old Dry Cleaning Plant Site per the MACOM's determination. In FY00, the FMMC required ERA funds to remediate soil contamination in the Old PX Station site (FMY-04) and reopened the site.

The Old Dry Cleaning Plant (FMY-10) was closed in April 1990 and subsequently demolished. Construction of a new AAFES Shoppette/Class VI store was completed in late 1996 at that location. The dry cleaning plant operation leaked/spilled a significant amount of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) into soil and groundwater. Prior to construction of the Shoppette, the site was remediated with a Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) system. In addition, during construction, several tons of contaminated soil was removed and disposed of appropriately. Excavation and disposal of the contaminated soil at the site was completed on 30 Jan 96. In FY00, meetings with VDEQ resulted in requirements for eight rounds of groundwater sampling, RI/FS, and development of Decision Document in accordance with CERCLA protocol.

In 1999, during construction activities, a "black layer" was discovered on the site of the former commissary near the Old PX Station site. The "black layer", located within several feet of the ground surface, is believed to be the result of oils applied to the surface for dust supression prior to the placement of fill for the construction of the former commissary. This material was properly disposed of during recent site development.

The former post laundry plant (Bldg. 448) is located south of Pershing Drive. The foundation of the laundry plant is still in place, and has been converted into a grounds maintenance storage facility. The former laundry plant (Bldg. 448) was used for the storage of various materials such as cleansers, photographic developers, water treatment chemicals, ethylene glycol and furniture. Results of a June 1991 Woodward-Clyde Federal Services field investigation showed that the transformer floor was contaminated with semi-volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, and lead-based paint. A PCB containing transformer was active in the building, resulting in some spillage which was remediated. Asbestos is potentially present in insulation (boiler/tank, pipe and fittings), transite board material, floor tile and roofing tar. The groundwater around the northwest corner of the building is contaminated with PCE.

Fort McNair

The Fitness Center Site,(Boiler Building Fuel Tanks) FTMCN-08, at Fort McNair, is the proposed location of National Defense University expansion. The site is located across from Fifth Avenue and the existing swimming pool, north of Building 62, Marshall Hall. Temporary buildings owned by GSA occupied the site during World War II. The buildings were demolished in 1987. The site is located by the former Washington Canal, which was later renamed James Creek Canal. The canal provided access for water traffic carrying goods through the city during the 19th century. The banks along the canal were raised through the addition of fill and dredging in 1887. The canal was later abandoned and became a dump/burn pit after 1920. The canal was replaced by an underground culvert, and in the 1940s temporary World War II buildings were built on the site. The heating facility for the buildings used both coal and oil. Two USTs, each with a 20,000 gallon capacity, were removed in 1987. Little to no plume migration is occurring due to the age and viscous nature of the fuel oil, and tightness of the soil. Detectable groundwater contamination ends before reaching the river. The Anacostia River is approximately 1200 feet south of the site, at the end of the former canal. The most significant contaminants found in soils at the site are lead, arsenic, and TPH. TPH is also found in groundwater at the site.

Fort McNair PX Gas Station, FTMCN-09, (active) groundwater pump and treat system began operation in June 1994. A total of seven tanks (11 through 17) and associated piping were removed in October and November 1991. During excavation of tanks, approximately 2 feet of free product was observed in the base of the pits. A total of approximately 14,000 gallons of contaminated water was removed from the tanks and tank pits. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was prepared, which included site remediation. The DCEHA directive required FMMC to operate the pump-and-treat system with monthly wastewater sampling and quarterly groundwater monitoring. In FY 1998, the FMMC implemented a 2-phase extraction system, and after approximately six months of operation, subsequent monthly groundwater monitoring indicated absence of free product. The DCEHA gave approval to permanently discontinue the treatment system and change from monthly monitoring to quarterly monitoring. The DCEHA has given a preliminary indication that they will review the results of a Risk Assessement and determine whether they will approve closure of this site.

Fort Myer Military ***Community***
List of Previous Studies

Title	Author	Date
Site Histories Report to US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District on four buildings at Ft. Myer including Bldg. 448	Woodward-Clyde	May-91
Characterization Report	Baltimore District Corps of Engineers	Jan-92
Final Remedial Investigation For Cameron Station	Woodward-Clyde Federal Services	Feb-93
Contamination Assessment Survey for Ft. McNair Fitness Center	General Physics Corporation	Jun-95
Sample Analysis Report of Ft. McNair Fitness Center Site	General Physics Corporation	May-95
Sample Analysis Report of Ft. Myer Class Six Site	General Physics Corporation	Aug-95
Soil Samples to Evaluate Soil Vapor Extraction System (Former Dry Cleaning Plant/Service Station - Ft. Myer)		Oct-95
Multi-media Sampling of Olney Nike Missile Site	Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc.	Dec-95
Corrective Action Plan (CAP)	Woodward-Clyde Federal Services	Mar-97
Work Plans - 2 - Phase, Bldg 43, PX gas Station (Ft. McNair)	Radian International LLC	Aug-97
Project Summary Report, 2 Phase Remediation System, Bldg 43 PX Gas Station	Radian International LLC	Jul-98
Work Plan - Proposed Fitness Center		Jan-00
Delineation of the shallow refusal area at the proposed fitness center (Ft. McNair)		Jun-00

Fort Myer
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ER,A ELIGIBLE
ACTIVE SITES

FMY-01
OLD DRY CLEANING PLANT

SITE DESCRIPTION

The former dry cleaning plant (Bldg. 443) contaminated the nearby property due to a tetrachloroethylene release from the above ground storage tank and interior floor drains from the dry cleaning operations. In addition, BTEX releases occurred from leaking USTs at the AAFES Service Station. Since the spring of 1993, a soil vapor extraction system has been in operation. The SVE system was discontinued with concurrence from the VDEQ. In addition, during construction of the Emergency Service Center and Shoppette, contaminated soils were excavated and disposed of properly. In FY 99/00, FMMC conducted site characterization and remediation at the site. The VDEQ required FMMC to conduct quarterly monitoring of the groundwater. In 2000, the groundwater monitoring frequency was reduced to semi-annually with concurrence of VDEQ.

STATUS

RRSE RATING:
Low

CONTAMINANTS:
Tetrachloroethylene, BTEX

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Soil

COMPLETED IRP PHASE:
PA/SI

CURRENT IRP PHASE:
RI/FS

FUTURE IRP PHASE:
RD, RA, RA(O), LTM

PROPOSED PLAN

Submit results of groundwater monitoring to VDEQ and perform risk assessment. Develop site closure plan (most likely, remedy will be LTM with land use controls).

FTMCN-08
OLD TEMPO BOILER

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located east of Fifth Avenue and the existing swimming pool. The site was formerly occupied by a building that contained a large boiler and storage tanks used for heating adjacent temporary buildings during mobilization operations in World War II. The building was demolished in the 1970s. A sampling investigation performed at the site detected contamination in the groundwater. The source of contamination is unknown.

PROPOSED PLAN

Conduct remediation during construction, develop closure plan and abandon wells (NFA).

STATUS

RRSE RATING:
High

CONTAMINANTS:
Lead, BTEX

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

COMPLETED IRP PHASE:
None

CURRENT IRP PHASE:
RI/FS

FUTURE IRP PHASE:
RI/FS, LTM

FTMCN-09

PX STATION AND UST REMEDIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is a former AAFES service station at Fort McNair. The contamination resulted from the under ground storage tanks. A DCEHA directive required FMMC to install, operate and maintain a pump and treat system to remediate the contaminated groundwater. In FY 98, the FMMC operated 2-Phase ™ extraction system and removed a significant amount of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from soil and groundwater. Subsequent groundwater monitoring indicated absence of free product in the monitoring wells. In April 1999, the DCERA approved permanent discontinuation of the pump and treat system and required only quarterly monitoring of three wells.

STATUS

RRSE RATING:
High

CONTAMINANTS:
Benzene, Toulene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene, TPH

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

COMPLETED IRP PHASE:
PA/SI, RI/FS, RD, RA

CURRENT IRP PHASE:
LTM

FUTURE IRP PHASE:
LTM

PROPOSED PLAN

Prepare Risk Assessment, develop closure plan and decision document in FY05. Likely remedy to be LTM and LUC.

Fort Myer
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RESPONSE COMPLETE
AEDB-R SITES

FMY-07
NIKE SITE 93

SITE DESCRIPTION

This site is a former Nike-Hercules missile-launching site abandoned in the 1950s. The site includes three missile silos and associated above ground launch facilities. An active tenant, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), occupies the site. The SI and RI/FS phases have been completed in FY 97 and FY 98, respectively. In addition, an environmental baseline survey and an environmental assessment have been completed for the purpose of property transfer.

STATUS

RRSE RATING:
Medium

CONTAMINANTS:
Asbestos, hydraulic fluids, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

COMPLETED IRP PHASE:
PA/SI, RI

CURRENT IRP PHASE:
RC-2000

PROPOSED PLAN

Site available for the DCSOPS military training. No ERA activity is planned.

PAST MILESTONES

The schedule of IRP work completed to date and planned through completion of all restoration work at the Fort Myer Military Community has been detailed.

PA/SI, RI/FS (FMY-01)	1990-92
PA/SI, RI/FS (FTMCN-09)	1990-92
RD (FMY-01)	1992-93
RD (FTMCN-09)	1992-93
PA (FMY-07)	1993-94
RA (FTMCN-09)	1993-99
PA (FTMCN-08)	1994-95
RA (FMY-01)	1995-96
SI, RI/FS, RD (FMY-07)	1995-97
RI/FS, RD (FTMCN-08)	1995-99
PA/SI (FMY-08)	1996-97
RD (FMY-07)	1998-99
RA (FMY-07)	2001-02
RA (FTMCN-08)	2002-03

FUTURE MILESTONES

LTM (FMY-01)	2005
LTM (FTMCN-08)	2005
LTM (FTMCN-09)	2005
Projected completion date of all RA:	**2006**
Projected completion date of IRP:	**2015+**

NO FURTHER ACTION SITES

The following sites currently require no further action by the ER,A Program:

AEDB-R #	Title	RC Date
FMY-02	Carpenter Road Landfill	199207
FMY-03	Old Debris Landfills (3)	199009
FMY-04	Old AAFES Service Station - Vapor	200108
FMY-05	Boiler Plant Area	199208
FMY-06	Motor Pool (Bldg 209)	199505
FMY-07	Nike Site 93, Olney, MD	200009
FTMCN-01	Washrack Adj to Bldg 37	198410
FTMCN-02	IADC Photo Lab Bldg 52	198410
FTMCN-03	Steam Plant Chemical Waste Wtr Discharge	198410
FTMCN-04	PX Motor Shop Washrack	198410
FTMCN-05	Photo Hobby Lab Bldg 45	198410
FTMCN-06	UST Numerous	198410
FTMCN-07	AST Numerous	198410

Remediation Activities

Past REM/ RA/ IRA

FMY-01. ER, A vapor extraction system (VES) designed, installed, operated to remediate tetrachloroethylene (PCE) contaminated soil: FY91, FY92, FY94. ERA, FY95, preliminary investigation and soil removal, FY97 ERA, FY98 ERA. Also, part of this site is B 448 risk assessment, Public Safety Center remediation, and Long Term Groundwater Monitoring, FY99 ER,A, FY00, FMY-04 (opened temporarily for one year).

FTMCN-08, Old Tempo Boiler Area, Site Investigation, Corrective Action Plan, LTM and free product removal; FY 96, FY 97, FY 98, FY 99, FY 00.

FTMCN-09, AAFES Service Station, Pump and Treat System, 2-Phase ™ extraction system, Long Term Monitoring; FY96, FY 97, FY 98, FY 99, FY00.

CAST-02, PX Gas Station and UST (two RSC-1383s). No ER,A funds used.

RCS-1383# CAMS93BC08. VENC, site characterization report, pump & treat and vapor extraction systems, 2.4 tons of soil treated by soil desorbtion, closure action plan: FY91, FY92 , FY93, FY94, FY95, no ER,A funds used.

Current REM/ RA/ IRA

FMY-01, Former Dry Cleaning Plant. ER,A – Eight quarters groundwater monitoring, develop RI/FS, and Draft Decision Document by the end of FY 01.

FTMCN-08, Old Tempo Boiler Area. ER,A, Long term groundwater monitoring, FY 01.

FTMCN-09, AAFES Service Station. ER,A, Long term groundwater monitoring FY 01.

Future REM/ RA/ IRA

FMY-01, Former Dry Cleaning Plant. ER,A, Long Term Monitoring. FY02-05.

FMY-07, Nike Site 93. ER,A, No ERA activities planned.

FTMCN-08, Old Tempo Boiler. ER,A Site remediation. FY02-03, $1.5M (Estimated), Long term monitoring, FY02-05.

FTMCN-09, Remediate AAFES Service Station. ER,A, long term monitoring: FY 02-05.

Community Involvement

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) STATUS

During FY97 Fort Myer Military Community reviewed the requirements and potential for the establishment of a Restoration Advisory Boars (RAB). After this review, the Installation Commander determined that there was insufficient interest to establish a RAB at this time.

Efforts Taken To Determine Interest

Fort Myer Military Community conducted the following to determine potential interest in establishing a RAB:

(1) A review of the type and quantity of contaminants was made. This included assessing the site locations and the possibility of off site contamination.

(2) During FY97, Fort Myer Military Community reviewed the requirements for the establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). A RAB was not established at that time. A newspaper survey did not identify any public interest for the Ft. Myer Military Community restoration projects.

Conclusions

Based on the results of Fort Myer Military Community's efforts to determine interest in forming a RAB, the installation commander determined that there was no reason to establish a RAB at this time.

Follow-up Procedures

Fort Myer Military Community is committed to involving the public in its restoration program and recognizes that interest in restoration activities may develop. Fort Myer Military Community will monitor community interest on a periodic basis and establish a RAB if sufficient interest is found.

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